

The Bethel Courier.

A Weekly Family Newspaper, Central in Politics, devoted to Literature Agriculture, Education, the Mechanic Arts, and the News of the Day.

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The Bethel Courier.

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The subscriber would inform the public that
he has recently purchased this well known
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The above House has within the last three
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All operations performed with skill and care.

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MILTON MINERAL SPRINGS,
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Dry Goods, Groceries,
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BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
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1749 BETHEL HILL, ME.

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SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,
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J. G. RICH,
Hunter, Trapper and Guide,
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COFFINS manufactured to order.

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AND PAPER HANGER,
Gorham, N. H.
Orders from out of town promptly attended to.

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Counsellor at Law,
BETHEL, ME.
Office in Chapman's Brick Block.

S. W. BUTTERFIELD,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Doors, Sash & Blinds,
WINDOW FRAMES &c.
Jig Sawing and Turning of all kinds, done with
precision. Manufacturing at
1730 BETHEL, ME.

WILD ANIMALS OF MAINE.

BY J. G. RICH.

NO. XVII.

THE CANADA OTTER.

"*Lutra Canadensis.*"

There are three or four kinds of otter,
the "South American," the "Sea Otter,"
the "European" and "Canada," these two
latter kinds may be the same. Their chief
difference seems to be in their size.

This animal, when full grown, in its
natural wild freedom, measures about
thirty inches from the nose to the tail,
and the tail is about eighteen inches
long, very stout at the base and gradu-
ally tapering to the end. The head is
short and stout, the nose wide and lips
thick, with stout hairs growing out above
and below, which seem to have the power
of feeling. The eyes are small and set
in the head nearer the nose than any
other of our wild animals. The neck is
short and of the same size of the head;

the body round and of equal size, the
forward legs short, having the appear-
ance of the feet growing to the body,
and the hind legs about six inches long.

Their feet have each five toes, strongly
webbed together, like water fowl. They
weigh from thirty to forty pounds. Their
teeth differ but little from the sable and
common skunk, having long canines and
three molars on each side, above and be-
low.

The hair of the otter is of two kinds,
the outward being long, coarse, and of a
black color, giving him the appearance
of a shining black all over, when taken
from the water. The inside coat is close,
silky, and of a deep brown color, except
under the body, which is lighter.

The female goes with young nine or ten
weeks, and have from two to five at a
birth. These nurse on their mother for
about four months. The family usually
keep together until the following spring,
when they scatter and pair off in their
turn. Thus it will be seen that they ma-
ture in one year, although they grow in
size and weight for two or three years.

Their noise is a sort of long grunt,
like the grunt of swine, continued for
two or three seconds. They always make
this noise when they are disturbed. They
have also a sort of squealing sound,
which they make occasionally.

Their food is chiefly fish, which they
seem to prefer to everything else, al-
though they frequently visit ponds where
the muskrat live in abundance, and where
there are no fish, and remain some time.

They also eat vegetable food in the
spring of the year, such as grass, and
even bark of water-shrubs, &c.

They are very destructive to fish, often
catching more than they devour; and in
that case they generally leave the head
and tail of the fish where they make their
meal. They generally dig holes in high
banks, near where fish abound, and ev-
ery otter, while traveling the length of
rivers and around the shores of our
lakes, when they come to these places,
which the hunters call "slides," always
stop and enjoy the sport of fishing and
sliding a day or two, and then continue
their never ending rounds.

The operation of sliding seems to be a
pastime, which they perform by climb-
ing up a steep bank—sometimes fifty
feet—then by laying back their forward
paws, they scoot down very swift into
the water below. Their "slides" are
usually worked all over by digging up
the grass and moss, rotten logs, or what-
ever else may be in their way.

They choose the most secluded ponds
and brooks for their summer retreats, and
breeding places, and when the young are
large enough to travel, they commence
and continue to travel from one year's
end to another, never stopping at the
most, but a few weeks in one pond or
lake. I think, however, that our otter
in this county seldom, if ever, visits the
ocean. In other parts of the State near-
er the sea, they make frequent excursions
to the salt water and back, and these
otters are generally considered to have
nicer fur.

It is a constant subject of enquiry with
the farmer to know what the weather will
be to-morrow. This is especially true
in haying and harvesting time, also, when
he has a large number of men employed.

For the Courier.

The Barometer.

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Navigators watch the operation of the
Barometer with the greatest care. If
they see the mercury falling suddenly
and rapidly, they are pretty sure of wind
or rain.

The farmer of extensive operations
will often find the same instrument of
great value to him. We have been led
to watch the barometer for several years
past with much care with reference to its
ability to prognosticate the state of the
weather. We find the most obvious in-
dications are as follows:—When the bar-
ometer falls very rapidly, no matter
what its previous height, rain, or a high
wind is pretty sure to follow. Fre-
quently the barometer will fall for a few
hours and then commence rising again
without rain. When the mercury is very
high it will not rain but little at any time,
unless it should fall very rapidly.

The most direct practical value to the
farmer, we have ever noticed, is on a
dull morning in haying time. He has
already some hay out, and he is in doubt
whether to set hands to mowing or not.
If he was sure of good weather it would
be an excellent time to sweep down a
lot of it. At such a time, if the bar-
ometer is rising, it will soon clear away; if,
on the other hand, it continues to fall, or
remains stationary, it may be considered
certain that the weather will not im-
mediately improve.

The barometer, to an intelligent farm-
er, is a source of much pleasure, and he
will soon learn to take advantage of it in
a thousand instances. There is a kind
known as the Timby's Barometer, which
costs from five to ten dollars, and is not
easily out of order, and may be trans-
ported without danger of breaking.

N. T. T.

A TALE OF THE OLDEN TIME.

"The devil choke thee w' un!" As
Master Giles, the yeoman, said this, he
banged down a hand, in size and color
like a ham, on the old-fashioned oak-
table. "I do say, the devil choke thee
w' un!"

The dame made no reply; she was
choking with passion and a fowl's liver
—the original cause of the dispute. A
great deal has been said and sung of the
advantage of congenial tastes among
married people, but true it is, the vari-
ance of our Kentish couple arose from
this very coincidence in gusto. They
were both fond of the little delicacy in
question, but the dame had managed to
secure the morsel for herself, and this
was sufficient to cause a storm of very
high words—which, properly understood,
signifies very low language. Their meal
times seldom pass over without some
contention of the sort; as sure as the
knives and forks clashed, so did they—
being, in fact, equally greedy and dis-
agreeable; and when they did pick a quar-
rel, they picked it to the bone.

It was reported that, on some occa-
sions, they had not even contented them-
selves with hard speeches, but that they
had come to scuffling—be taking to box-
ing, and she to pinching—though in a
far less amicable manner than is practiced
by the taker of snuff. On the present
difference, however, they were satisfied
were "wishing each other dead, with all
their hearts;" and there seemed little
doubt of the sincerity of the aspiration,
on looking at their malignant faces—for
they made a horrible picture in this frame
of mind.

Now it happened that this quarrel took
place on the mornings of St. Mark—a
saint who was supposed on that festival
to favor his votaries with a peep into the
book of fate. For it was the popular
belief in those days, that if a person
should keep watch toward midnight, be-
side the church, the apparitions of all
those of the parish who were to be taken
by death before the next anniversary,
would be seen entering the porch. The
yeoman, like his neighbors, believed most
devoutly in this superstition; and in the
very moment that he breathed the un-
godly aspiration aforesaid, it occurred
to him that the even was at hand,
when, by observing the rite of St. Mark,
he might know to a certainty whether
this unchristian wish was to be one of those
that bear fruit. Accordingly, a little be-
fore midnight, he stole quietly out of the
house, and in something of a santon like
spirit set forth on his way to the church.

In the meantime, the dame called to
mind the same ceremonial; and having
the like motive for curiosity with her
husband, she also put on her cloak and
calash, and set out, though by a differ-
ent path, on the same errand.

The night of the Saint was as dark
and chill as the mysteries he was sup-
posed to reveal, the moon throwing but
a short occasional glance, as the sluggish
masses of cloud were driven slowly
across her face. Thus it fell out that
our two adventurers were quite uncon-
scious of being in company, till a sud-
den glimpse of moonlight showed them to
each other, only a few yards apart; both,
through a natural panic, as pale as ghosts,
and both making eagerly toward the
church porch. Much as they had just
wished for this vision, they could not
help quaking and stopping on the spot, as
if turned to a pair of tomb-stones, and
in this position the dark again threw a
sudden curtain over them, and they dis-
appeared from each other.

It will be supposed the two came only
to one conclusion, each conceiving that
St. Mark had marked the other to him-
self. With this comfortable knowledge,
the widow and widower elect, bled home
again by the roads they came; and as
their custom was to sit apart after a quar-
rel, they repaired, each ignorant of the
other's excursion, to separate chambers.

By-and-by, being called to supper, in-
stead of sulking as aforesaid, they came
down together, each being secretly in
the best humor, though mutually sus-
pected of the worst; and among other
things on the table was a calf's sweet-
bread, being one of those very dainties
that had often set them together by the
rest. The dame looked and longed,
but she refrained from its appropriation,
thinking within herself that she could give
up sweetbreads for one year; and the
farmer made a similar reflection. After
pushing the dish to and fro several times,
by a common impulse they divided the
treat; and then, having supped, they re-
turned amicably to rest, whereas until then
they had never gone to bed without fall-
ing out. The truth was each looked up-
on the other as being already in the
church-yard mould, or quite "moulded
to their wish."

On the morrow which happened to be
the dame's birth-day, the farmer was the
first to wake, and knowing what he
knew, and having, besides, but just roused
himself out of a dream strictly confirma-
tory of the late vigil, he did not scruple
to salute his wife, and wish her many
happy returns of the day. The wife,
who knew as much as he, very readily
wished him the same, having, in truth,
but just rubbed out of her eyes the pat-
tern of a widow's bonnet that had been
submitted in her sleep. She took care,
however, to give the fowl's liver at
dinner to the doomed man, considering
that when he was dead and gone, she
could have them, if she pleased, seven
days in the week; and the farmer, on his
part, took care to help her to many tit-
bits. Their feelings toward each other
was that of an impatient host with re-
gard to an unwelcome guest, showing
scarcely a bare civility while in expecta-
tion of his stay, but overloading him
with hospitality when made certain of his
departure.

In this manner they went on for some
six months, and though without any ad-
dition of love between them, and as
much selfishness as ever, yet living in a
subservience to the comforts and incli-
nations of each other, sometimes to be
found even among couples of sincere
affections. There were as many causes
for quarrel as ever, but every day it be-
came less worth while to quarrel; so let-
ting by-gones be by-gones, they were
indifferent to the present, and thought
only of the future, considering each other
(to adopt a common phrase) "as good
as dead."

Ten months were away, and the farm-
er's birth-day arrived in its turn. The
dame, who had passed an uncomfortable
night, having dreamed, in truth, that she
did not much like herself in mourning,
saluted him as soon as the day dawned,
and with a sigh wished him many years
to come. The farmer repaid her in kind,
the sigh included; his own vision having
been of a painful sort, for he had dream-
ed of having a headache from wearing a

black hat-band, and the malady still clung
to him when awake. The whole morn-
ing was spent in silent meditation and
melancholy, on both sides, and when
dinner came, although the most favorite
dishes were upon the table, they could
not eat. The farmer, resting his elbows
upon the board, with his face between
his hands, gazed wistfully upon his wife
—scooping her eyes, as it were, out of
their sockets, stripping the flesh of her
cheeks, and in fancy converting her whole
head into a mere *caput mortuum*. The
dame, leaning back in her arm-chair, re-
garded the yeoman quite as ruefully,—by
the same process of imagination picking
his sturdy bones, and bleaching his rudely
complexion of a plaster cast. Their
minds, traveling in the same direction,
and at an equal rate, arrived together
at the same reflection; but the farmer
was the first to give it utterance.

"Thee'd be miss'd, dame, if the were
to die."

The dame started. Although she had
nothing but death at that moment before
her eyes, she was far from dreaming of
her own exit, and, at this rebound of her
thoughts against herself she felt as if an
extra cold coffin-plate had been sudden-
ly nailed on her chest; recovering, how-
ever from the first shock, her thoughts
flowed into their old channel, and she
retorted in the same spirit:

"I wish, master, thee may live so long
as I."

The farmer, in his own mind, wished
to live rather longer; for, at the utmost,
he considered that his wife's bill of mor-
tality had but two months to run. The
calculation made him sorrowful; during
the last few months she had consulted his
appetite, bent to his humor, and dovel-
tailed her own inclinations into his,
in a manner that could never be sup-
plied; and he thought of her, if not in
the language, at least in the spirit of the
lady in "Lalla Rookh."

"I never taught a bright gosselle
To watch me with th' bright black eye,
But when it came to know me well,
And love me, it was sure to die!"

His wife, from being at first useful to
him, had become agreeable, and at last
dear to him; and as he contemplated her
approaching fate he could not help think-
ing out audibly, "That he should be a
lonesome man when she was gone."

The dame, this time, heard the surviv-
orship foreboded without starting; but she
marveled much at what she thought the
infatuation of a doomed man. So per-
fect was her faith in the infallibility of
St. Mark, that she had even seen the
symptoms of mortal disease as palpable
as plague spots, on the devoted yeoman.

Giving his body up, therefore, for lost,
a strong sense of duty persuaded her
that it was imperative on her as a Chris-
tian, to warn the unsuspecting farmer of
his dissolution. Accordingly, with a
solemnity adapted to the subject, a ten-
derness of recent growth, and a *memento
mori* face, she broached the matter in the
following question:

"Master, how bee'st thou?"

"As hearty, dame, as a buck"—the
dame shook her head—"and I wish thee
the like;" at which he shook his head
himself.

A dead silence ensued; the farmer
was as unprepared as ever. There is a
great fancy for breaking the truth by
dropping it gently—an experiment which
has never answered any more than with
ironstone china. The dame felt this, and
thinking it better to throw the news at
her husband at once, she told him, in as
many words, that he was a dead man.

It was now the yeoman's turn to be
staggered. By a parallel course of rea-
soning, he had just wrought himself up
to a similar disclosure, and the dame's
death warrant was just ready upon his
tongue, when he met with his own dis-
covery, signed, sealed, and delivered.—
Conscience instantly pointed out the or-
acle from which she had derived the omen,
and he turned as pale as "the pale of
society"—the colorless complexion of
late hours.

St. Martin had numbered his years;
and the remainder of his days seemed
discounted by St. Thomas. Like a crim-
inal cast to die, he doubted if the die
was cast, and appealed to his wife:

"Thee hast watched, dame, at the
church porch, then?"

"Ay, master."

"And thee didst see me spirituously?"

"In the brown wrap, with the boot
hose. Thee was coming to the church,
by Fairthorn Gap, in the while I were
coming by the Holly Hedge."

For a minute the farmer paused, but
the next he burst into a fit of uncontroll-
able laughter; peal after peal, and each
higher than the last—according to the
hysterical gamut of the hyena. The
poor woman had but one explanation for
this phenomenon; she thought it a de-
lirium—a lightening before death—and
was beginning to wring her hands and
lament, when she was checked by the
merry yeoman:

"Dame, thou bee'st a fool. It was I
myself thee seed at the church porch.—
I seed thee, too,—with a notice to quit
upon thy face; but, thanks to God, thee
bee'st a living, and that is more than I
cared to say of thee, this day ten month!"

The dame made no answer. Her heart
was too full to speak; but throwing her
arms round her husband, showed that
she shared in his sentiment. And from
that hour, by practicing a careful abstin-
ence from offence, or temperate suffer-
ance of its appearance, they became the
most united couple in the country; but
it must be said that their comfort was
not complete till they had seen each other,
in safety, over the perilous anniver-
sary of St. Mark's Eve.

How a Greased Pig was Caught.

The army correspondent of the Provi-
dence Journal, in describing the amuse-
ments indulged in by the First Rhode
Island Regiment at Camp Sprague, near
Washington, when off duty, gives the
following humorous account of a race
for and capture of a greased pig by the
volunteers:

"The poor porker, closely shaved and
thoroughly lubricated from snout to tail,
was conveyed to the arena in a covered
box. Piteous indeed was the expression
of his innocent face when, unaged, he
was turned adrift. Unknowing his des-
tiny, he slowly stepped from his prison,
grunting satisfaction at release. But
with a whoop ten incarnate fiends rushed
madly forward and endeavored to clutch
his prehensile tail. Piggy of a sudden,
awoke to a realizing sense of his posi-
tion, and darted off, uncertain where to
go, and emitting the most doleful squeals.
He rushed here, and scouted there, hav-
ing no respect for the legs of any one,
and routing people in every direction.—
The men perspiring, hot and eager, were
desperate in the chase. They grabbed
and caught only to find their efforts fu-
tile. No sooner would the prize appear
to be won than it was lost. The diffi-
culty of the capture was enhanced by
its being allowable only to hold the ani-
mal by his unctuous appendage—any
other method being ruled out. The feat
appeared impossible, but one man sub-
limely rose whose intellect was adequate
to the performance of the feat. He
showed himself to be the very Napoleon
of pig-chasers. He soared supreme at
the arduousness of the task, and watch-
ing for an opportunity, threw himself
bodily on the victim, and seized the tail
between his teeth. The squealing was
terrible, but was drowned in the shrieks
of laughter that were undoubtedly heard
in Washington."

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—There is but
a breath of air and a beat of the heart
between this world and the next. And
in the brief interval of painfulness and
awful suspense, while we feel that Death
is pressing upon us, that he is all power-
ful and we are powerless, and that the
last faint pulsation here is but the pre-
lude of endless life hereafter; we feel in
the midst of stunning calamity about to
fall upon us, that earth has no compen-
sation good to mitigate the severity of
our loss. But there is no grief without
some beneficent provision to soften its
intensity. When, the good and the
lovely die, the memory of their deeds
like the moonbeams on the stormy sea,
light up our darkened hearts, and lend
to the surrounding gloom beauty so sad,
so sweet, that we would not, if we could,
dispel the darkness that environs it.

Ants are frequently troublesome
pests in an apiary. To get rid of them,
mix equal parts of potash and sugar,
pulverising the whole in a mortar. Set
the mixture, in shallow plates, in places
which the ants frequent.

Agricultural.

Succession Crops.

These are very common with the gardener, but are rarely attempted by the farmer. In well managed vegetable gardens we frequently see one, two, three, and sometimes even four crops taken from the same piece of land in a single season.

Thus the gardener gets more money from eight or ten acres than many farmers from a hundred or more. He will have lettuce and radishes succeeded by cabbage, planting them in alternate rows, and the cabbage followed by carrots or some other root crop. He will have potatoes followed by late cabbage or corn, peas followed by turnips, or some other root crop. But the routine farmer is very well satisfied if he get one fair crop in season from his land.

We have no doubt it is entirely practicable for our farmers to get two crops from most of their cultivated field, and that this course would pay a much larger profit than the present system. Pastures of course can only yield grass. But the meadows, if only made rich enough, will just as readily yield two crops as one. There is hardly an acre of fair meadowland cutting now from one to two tons of hay to the acre, that cannot be brought up by top-dressings to produce three tons of hay at the first cutting, and one ton at the second cutting, or its equivalent in good, rich pasture.

The difference in the annual profit of such an acre is worth looking at. The acre now produces two tons of hay, worth at the cost of production, say twenty dollars. The same acre, if it be made to produce four tons, gives forty dollars, with only the additional cost of manure, and the second cutting. It costs no far from three dollars a ton to cut grass with a scythe and put it in the barn. With a mowing machine and all the improved tools of laying, hay can be put in the barn under favorable circumstances, for two dollars and less per ton.

With a convenient deposit of peat or manure, we think a good compost—the equivalent of barn-yard manure, can be made and spread for one dollar a cord. Suppose it takes ten cords annually to produce the four tons of hay. We should have, then, the extra yield of two tons, secured by an outlay of thirteen dollars and the most, and a clear profit of seven dollars upon each acre so treated. This, upon fifty acres of mowing would make a difference of one hundred tons in the yield of hay, and of \$350 in the clear profit of the farm. If this year were all laid out upon the farm, it would furnish manure enough to keep the farm up to this high standard of productivity.

An early variety of potatoes are planted April 1st, like the Carpenter's or Wendell's seedling, they can be all off in the month of July. After the first hoeing, or about the middle of June, we may plant a variety of succession crops, according to our wants, without interfering with the potatoes. Beans with manure perfectly. Cabbage plants may be set out, or carrots may be sown.

We raised carrots in this way last season, at the rate of over a thousand bushels to the acre. Corn for fodder may also be raised in this way very cheaply. Open a furrow with the plough, sow the seed, and cover with the plough, manuring with super-phosphate or some concentrated fertilizer in the drill. The potatoes will have attained their growth before the corn is high enough to shade them. The corn can be cut and cured the first or second week in September, and, under favorable circumstances, we can get at least four tons of dry fodder, worth quite as much as good English hay.

This succession crop is of great advantage, as it secures the farmer completely against short pasture in dry seasons. The corn will be large enough to furnish cuttings by the first of August, and can be fed out given if the season makes it necessary. We think that forty dollars is a moderate estimate of the value of such fodder. It will cost to produce it, say ten dollars' worth of manure, and as much more for labor. This would make a profit of twenty dollars extra upon the succession crop. If the succession crop were carrots, the labor would be increased, and the crop in rich soil would be worth more.

Even with corn we may have a valuable succession crop. At the last hoeing, in July, sow turnips, working the seed in with the cultivator, if it be used, and with the hoe, and using about three hundred pounds of superphosphate of lime to the acre, unless the land has had high manuring in the spring. In the shade of the corn, the seed will come up, and the young plants get well established.

The corn will be ready to cut up by the roots about the middle of September,

when the turnips will have the ground for about two months, or until there is danger of their being frozen in. From two to four hundred bushels of turnips to the acre may be gathered in this way at very small cost. We have raised two hundred on land that yielded sixty bushels of corn to the acre, without extra manure.

We might specify other succession crops, but if the farmer once gets in the way of raising them he will readily learn the best succession for his peculiar circumstances. Those who are near a good market for vegetables will find cabbage and winter squashes a good succession for potatoes. Some of our shore farmers, near the sea-coast, raise onions for a first crop, and follow with carrots. The onions are sown early, and the carrots in alternate drills, about the middle of June. The onions come off in August, and the carrots have the ground.

It will be seen that by these succession crops the farmer gets double the profits nearly from the same surface of land. It would seem at first glance that it required a much larger capital to carry out this plan. But this difference is rather apparent than real. The capital is put in a different place. The routine farmer has the most of his invested in land, where it does not pay him two per cent. interest. The other invests his in only half the quantity of land, and the rest in manure, tools, and labor, with a view to make his real estate productive. If an acre cost him forty dollars, he lays out forty more, and gets ten per cent. on the eighty, instead of laying out ten grudgingly, and getting four per cent. on the fifty. To make succession crops profitable, we must have more manure. The soil that is capable of producing only forty bushels of corn to the acre ought not to be taxed with a second crop, unless it help. With plenty of manure we may take two crops annually, and get a much larger interest on our capital, while we keep the farm constantly improving. When all crops are likely to run high, it is a favorable time to invest largely in manure, and make the soil yield all it will.—The Homestead.

Domestic Recipes.

DRUNKENNESS.—The following is a cure for drunkenness, by which thousands are said to have been assisted in recovering themselves. The recipe came into notoriety through the efforts of John Vine Hall, father of the Rev. Newman Hall, and Captain Vine Hall, commander of the Great Eastern steamship. He had fallen into such habitual drunkenness that his most earnest efforts to reclaim himself proved unavailing. At length he sought the advice of an eminent physician, who gave him a prescription which he followed faithfully for seven months, and at the end of that time had lost all desire for liquors, although he had been for many years led captive by a most debasing appetite. The recipe, which he afterwards published, and by which many other drunkards have been assisted to reform, is as follows:—
Sulphate of iron, five grains; magnesia, ten grains; pepper-mint water, eleven drachms; spirit of nutmeg, one drachm; twice a day. This preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially replaces the place of the accustomed liquor, and prevents that absolute physical and moral prostration that follows a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks.

CHEAP SMALL BEER.—To twelve quarts of cold water, add a pint and a half of strong hop tea, and a pint and a half of molasses. Mix it well together, and bottle it immediately. It will be fit for use the next day, if the weather is warm.

SPRUCE BEER.—Allow an ounce of hops and a spoonful of ginger to a gallon of water. When well boiled, strain it, and put in a pint of molasses, and half an ounce or less of the essence of spruce; when cool, add a teaspoon of yeast, and put into a clean, tight cask and let it ferment for a day or two, then bottle it for use. You can boil the sprigs of spruce in room of the essence.

GINGER BEER QUICKLY MADE.—A gallon of boiling water is poured over three quarters of a pound of loaf sugar, one ounce of ginger, and the peel of one lemon; when well warmed, the juice of the lemon and a spoonful of yeast are added. It should be made in the evening, and bottled next morning in stone bottles, and the cork tied down with twine.

Good brown sugar will answer, and the lemon may be omitted, if cheapness is required.

Good News.—From every quarter we hear of the fine appearance of vegetation. We think unusually large crops will be gathered this fall.

"COURIER" JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

CHAPMAN'S BLOCK, - - - BETHEL, ME.
J. ALDEN SMITH, Proprietor.

HAVING recently purchased the "Courier" office and removed it to new and commodious rooms in Chapman's new brick building, opposite the Common, and re-fitted and furnished it with a large assortment of

NEW TYPES,
Borders, Engravings, Rules, &c.

and having a new Power Press, one of Ruggles' make.

Fast Job Presses,

and a Yankee Card Press, we are prepared to fill orders for all kinds of Job Printing, with the greatest expedition, and in a style surpassed by none. Orders solicited for every description of Plain and Ornamental Job Printing, such as

POSTERS, PROGRAMMES,

Concert and Auction Bills, Circulars, Pamphlets, Catalogues, Blank Bills & Receipts, Notes, Bill Heads, Town Printing, Legal Printing, Ball-Circulars, Tickets & Engagements.

BUSINESS, ADDRESS & WEDDING CARDS,

TAGS, ENVELOPES, TICKETS,

Patrons attention paid to

BRONZE & CRYSTAL PRINTING!

PRINTING IN COLORS,

such as Railroad Labels, Oil Signs, Colored Show Cards, Posters, &c.

By giving strict personal attention to all work entrusted to us, and prompt and honorable dealing, we hope to merit and receive a share of the patronage of our friends.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?

DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

DO YOU WANT A MUSTACHE?

BELLINGHAM'S

CELEBRATED

STIMULATING ONGUENT,

For the Whiskers and Hair!

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States, that they have obtained the secret of this valuable and reliable medicine, and are now prepared to supply it to the American public, the above being the only one of the kind, and the only one that is warranted to bring out a thick coat of

Whiskers or a Mustache

from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind, and the only one that is warranted to bring out a thick coat of whiskers, and the only one that is warranted to bring out a thick coat of mustache. It is a beautiful, economical, and safe stimulant, and the only one of the kind, and the only one that is warranted to bring out a thick coat of whiskers, and the only one that is warranted to bring out a thick coat of mustache. It is a beautiful, economical, and safe stimulant, and the only one of the kind, and the only one that is warranted to bring out a thick coat of whiskers, and the only one that is warranted to bring out a thick coat of mustache.

Price, five Dollars a box. For sale by all Drug, Glass and Towels, or a box of the "Onguent," warranted to have the desired effect, will be sent to any who desire it, by mail, (postage, 25¢) on receipt of price and postage, 25¢. Apply to, or address

ROBERT L. HIGGINS & CO.,
610 10 24 William Street, New York.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!

For the cure of

CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS COUGHS & COLDS.

THE MAKORA ARABICA.

DISCOVERED BY A MISSIONARY.

WHILE TRAVELING IN ARABIA.

All who are suffering from Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are threatened with Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Bronchitis should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Sore Throat, Coughs and Colds should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Asthma, Scrophula and impurities of the Blood should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are threatened with Consumption should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

All who are suffering from Bronchitis should use the MAKORA ARABICA, discovered by a missionary in Arabia.

MOORE'S LIFE PILLS & PHOSPHORUS BITTERS.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the world for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a new, healthy life, instead of the stale and acid kind. **WEAKNESSES**, Loss of Appetite, **HEADACHES**, **HEAVINESS**, **ROTISSA**, **NERVOUS TENSION**, **ANXIETY**, **LASSITUDE**, and **MELANCHOLY**, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of the use of these medicines.

CONSTIPATION, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence, all violent purges leave the bowels empty within two days.

FEVER, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the purgative action of these medicines, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstructions in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure **SCURVY**, **WORMS**, and **INVERTEBRATE** **WORMS**, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors of the body.

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Cephalic Pills CURE Headache. CURE Nervous Headache. CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels, remove constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signs of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.

A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

149 44 Cedar St. New York.

Or to **WEEKS & POTTER**, Boston.

Sole Wholesale Agents for the N. England States.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS, WILL CONVINC ALL WHO SUFFER FROM HEADACHE,

THAT A SPEEDY AND SURE CURE IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these Testimonials were unolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

Massachusetts, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. Spalding,

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige Your obedient servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

Bartford, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. Spalding,

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully, MARY ANN STOKHOUSE.

Spence Creek, Huntington Co., Pa., January 15, 1861.

H. C. Spalding,

You will please send me two boxes of your Pills. I have brought me 15 boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours, JNO. R. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

Henry C. Spalding, Esq.

Please find enclosed twenty-five cents for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct A. STOVER, P. M.

Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

[SAVE THE PIECES!]

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

"A BRICK IS TWICE SAVED NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE meets all such emergencies, and no household is fitted to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle—Price, 25 cents.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING, No. 44 CEDAR ST., New York.

CAUTION.

At certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeiters.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some of the most common ailments are the result of a deranged action of the bowels. Ayer's Cathartic Pills, and cleanse out the diseased impurities of the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed channels. They stimulate the function of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the impurities which make

disease. A cold settles upon the body, and obstructs the natural function. These, if not relieved, run upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general prostration, and even death. While in this condition, exposed to the drenching rains, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and the feeling of health again. What is true and so, a